Colorado, 11, 21, 22, 26. Montana, 16. Nebraska, 26. South Dakota, 11. Wyoming 11, 20.

HUMIDITY.

The averages by districts appear in the subjoined table:

Average relative humidity and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.
	%			%	
New England	84	+ 2	Missouri Valley	65	— 2
Middle Atlantic	79	+ 2	Northern Slope	58	+ 5
South Atlantic	81	0	Middle Slope	63	+ 5
Florida Peninsula	81	— 1	Southern Slope	62	0
East Gulf	79	+ 2	Southern Plateau	42	— 5
West Gulf	77	+ 3	Middle Plateau	38	+ 1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	76	+ 3	Northern Plateau	47	— 5
Lower Lake	77	+ 3	North Pacific	75	— 6
Upper Lake	79	+ 3	Middle Pacific	59	— 3
North Dakota	63	— 2	South Pacific	70	+ 5
Upper Mississippi Valley	76	+ 4			

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

The distribution of sunshine is graphically shown on Chart VII, and the numerical values of average daylight cloudiness, both for individual stations and by geographical districts, appear in Table I.

The averages for the various districts, with departures from the normal, are shown in the table below:

Average cloudiness and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.
New England	5.8	+ 0.8	Missouri Valley	4.2	+ 0.2
Middle Atlantic	5.2	+ 0.4	Northern Slope	4.1	+ 0.1
South Atlantic	5.0	+ 0.2	Middle Slope	3.8	+ 0.6
Florida Peninsula	5.1	— 0.4	Southern Slope	4.0	+ 0.4
East Gulf	6.1	+ 1.7	Southern Plateau	2.5	+ 0.2
West Gulf	4.3	0.0	Middle Plateau	2.5	0.0
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	5.4	+ 1.0	Northern Plateau	3.6	— 0.5
Lower Lake	5.4	+ 0.6	North Pacific	4.3	— 0.6
Upper Lake	6.3	+ 1.2	Middle Pacific	3.2	+ 0.4
North Dakota	4.0	— 0.3	South Pacific	2.9	+ 0.4
Upper Mississippi Valley	5.3	+ 1.1			

WIND.

The maximum wind velocity at each Weather Bureau station for a period of five minutes is given in Table I, which also gives the altitude of Weather Bureau anemometers above ground.

Following are the velocities of 50 miles and over per hour registered during the month:

Maximum wind velocities.

Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.	Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.
Bismarck, N. Dak	7	60	n.	North Head, Wash	26	60	s.
Buffalo, N. Y	13	51	sw.	Port Reyes Light, Cal	19	61	nw.
Chicago, Ill	8	52	sw.	Do	24	64	nw.
Columbia, S. C	30	53	sw.	Do	25	59	nw.
Mount Tamalpais, Cal	19	60	nw.	Do	27	69	nw.
Do	24	75	nw.	Do	28	66	nw.
Do	27	56	nw.	Syracuse, N. Y	9	58	se.
Do	28	58	nw.	Williston, N. Dak	25	60	nw.
New York, N. Y	9	58	nw.				

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Numerical statistics relative to auroras and thunderstorms are given in Table IV, which shows the number of stations from which meteorological reports were received, and the number of such stations reporting thunderstorms (T) and auroras (A) in each State and on each day of the month, respectively.

Thunderstorms.—Reports of 2,641 thunderstorms were received during the current month as against 2,629 in 1901 and 6,524 during the preceding month.

The dates on which the number of reports of thunderstorms for the whole country was most numerous were: 5th, 160; 26th, 151; 27th, 136; 1st, 131.

Reports were most numerous from: Florida, 216; Texas, 187; Missouri, 171; Illinois, 132.

Auroras.—The evenings on which bright moonlight must have interfered with observations of faint auroras are assumed to be the four preceding and following the date of full moon, viz: 13th to 21st.

In Canada: Thunderstorms were reported as follows: Sydney, 2; Grand Manan, 2; Quebec, 1, 4, 7, 23; Ottawa, 23; Toronto, 3; White River, 17; Port Stanley, 7, 9, 28; Saugeen, 7; Parry Sound, 1, 3, 6, 9; Port Arthur, 16; Prince Albert, 7; Hamilton, Bermuda, 23, 30. Auroras were reported from White River, Ont., on the 2d and 5th.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES AND CHARTS.

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For description of tables and charts see page 413 of REVIEW for August, 1902.